Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1859. VOL. 32, NO. 24.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

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Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Ross Forward. O. H. Gaither.

Forward & Gaither,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Bedford, Pa.

ROSS FORWARD, of Somerset, and O. H. GAITHER, have opened a law office in Bedford, Pa. O. H. GAITHER, having located permanently in Bedford, will be assisted during every Court by the former. All business entrusted to them will be promptly and carefully attended to. Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the Inquirer office.

Dec. 31, 1858.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

WM. C. LOGAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.

September 3, 1858.

Job Mann, G. H. Spang.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,

Formerly of Bedford, Pa.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office one door West of the Union Hotel.

Dec. 24, 1858.

W. J. Mullin, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND DENTIST,

SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A,

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.

He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.

Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to

An Entire Set,

Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.

TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.

April 8, 1859.—tf.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

DR. J. S. ESHLEMAN,

RESPECTFUEY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Pattonsville and vicinity.

Night calls promptly attended to.

Pattonsville, March 18, 1859.—z

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

A CARD.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of medicine in the village of St. Clairsville, night calls promptly attended to.

Office opposite the St. Clair Inn.

WM. A. VICKROY,
G. W. STATLER.

Feb. 11, 1859.—6 mo.

Poetry.

THE DYING WIFE.

Lay the gem upon my bosom,
Let me feel her sweet, warm breath,
For strange chill o'er me passes,
And I know that it is death.
I would gaze upon the treasure—
Scarcely given ere I go,
Feel her rosy, dimpled fingers
Wander o'er my cheek of snow.

I am passing through the waters,
But a blessed shore appears,
Kneel beside me, husband, dearest!
Let me kiss away thy tears;
Wrestle with thy grief, my husband,
Strive from midnight until day,
It may have an angel's blessing,
When it vanishes away.

Lay the gem upon my bosom,
'Tis not long she can be there;
See! how to my heart she nestles,
'Tis the pearl I love to wear.
It, in after years, beside thee
Sits another in my chair,
Though her voice be sweeter music,
And her face than mine more fair—

If a cherub calls thee "father,"
Far more beautiful than this,
Love thy first born; O, my husband!
Turn not from the motherless.
Tell her sometimes of her mother,
You will call her by my name?
Shield her from the winds of sorrow;
If she err, oh! gently blame.

Lead her sometimes where I'm sleeping,
I will answer if she calls,
And my breath will stir her ringlets
When my voice in blessing falls.
And her soft black eyes will brighten
With wonder whence it came;
In my heart, when years pass o'er her,
She will find her mother's name.

It is said that every mortal
Walks between two angels here;
One records the ill, but blots it,
If before the midnight drear
Man repenteth; if uncancelled,
Then he seals it for the skies,
And the right hand angel weepeth,
Bending low with veiled eyes.

I will be her right hand angel,
Sealing up the good for Heaven,
Striving that the midnight watches
Find no misdeeds unforgiven.
You will not forget me, husband,
When I'm sleeping 'neath the sod!
Oh, love the jewel given us,
As I love thee—next to God!

A GOOD ANECDOTE.

In the early days of the State of Indiana, the capital was Corydon; and the annual sessions of the General Assembly usually brought together as wild a set of mad wags as could be found in the State, who had to rely upon their own resources for amusement, for there were then few theatres, concerts or shows.

These lovers of mischief had established a *mock Masonic Lodge*, into which they would entice such as were a little green, and take them through a variety of ridiculous ceremonies, to the infinite amusement of the crowd.

On one of these occasions, it being understood that a good-natured, athletic young man, about half a simpleton, was to be initiated, the room was crowded. Judge Grass (it being a character in which he was peculiarly happy) had consented to act the role of the devil; and to make the services more impressive, had put on a false face and a large paper cap, surmounted with horns, and, with some chains in his hands, placed himself behind a screen.

After taking the candidate through a variety fore the screen, and told that he had then to confess all the crimes he had committed during his whole life. The candidate confessed some trivial offences, and declared that he could recollect no more. At this the Judge came out from his hiding place, groaned, and shook his chains. The frighted candidate related some other small matters, and declared that he had disclosed all the crimes he had ever committed. At this the groans of the pretended devil became furious, the chains rattled and he shook his horns in the face of the terrified candidate, who, starting back in alarm, cried out,

'H-h-hold on, M-m-mister D-d-devil, if I m-m-must t-t-tell you, I d-d-did k k-kiss J-judge G-g-grass's w-w wife a c-c couple of times!"

The groaning ceased.

A singular and swift retribution occurred in Huron co., O., a few days since. An ugly fellow, in fit of passion, intentionally destroyed an eye of one of his horses. The next day, while driving a nail, a piece of it lodged in his eye completely destroying the sight.

A French journal announces that M. Nicholas Clary, a gentleman in possession of an income of $60,000 a year, has engaged as a private soldier in a cavalry regiment which is about to take the field.

THE TERRIBLE RECOGNITION.

A Tale of the Ocean Wilderness.

BY HARRY HAZLETON.

We were rolling home in the old Plymouth, of Boston. It was a fine, starlight night, and there was a glorious breeze blowing in just the right direction—upon our quarter.

Seated with five of my messmates upon the windlass, our conversation naturally turned to home and its associations. It was a suitable subject, for, as we glanced at the swelling pyramids of canvass extending upward to the lofty trucks, we felt that these "white pinions" were shoving the old vessel along, each moment, nearer her destination.

"Jack," said I, turning to one of my messmates, a robust young fellow of twenty, "how happens it that you have nothing to say upon this subject? Have you no mother, sister, nor other friend to talk about?" I uttered these words in a light, jesting tone, as my shipmate had remained silent during our conversation.

A shadow fell upon his brow, and he seemed under the influence of some powerful emotion.

"Tom," said he, in a mournful voice, "never mention the name of mother again; it is a painful subject to me, and one upon which I never like to think. But I will tell you why. Many years ago—not such a great many, either—for it was only five—I lived with a kind, gentle widow woman, who was wont to take me by the hand and call me son. That woman was my own mother. She would take all the pains in the world to make me comfortable and happy. I was then a lad of fifteen, and used to work very hard. My pay was not very good, but with that and the money which my mother earned by taking in sewing, we managed to live. I shan't try to describe any of the little acts of tenderness on her part toward me. You all know, boys, at least all of you who have been blessed with a mother long enough to appreciate her, how she would be likely to act toward an only son. Well, as I said, I used to work very hard—very hard from morn till night. During the leisure, which was afforded me Sundays, I naturally felt the want of some amusement more excitable than that of the pleasures of home, and the society of my poor mother. Unluckily, therefore, I fell into the company of some dissipated young fellows, and resorted to the stimulus of strong drinks to afford the excitement which I craved. It is unnecessary to go into details. From that time my course was downward; and all the persuasion of my mother to turn me from the fearful road I was pursuing, proved of no avail. At last, by constant neglect of business, I lost my situation altogether; and then, frantic with grief and despair, I fled from that roof which had sheltered me from infancy. Having always had a strong inclination for the sea, I shipped on board a whaler as cabin boy. The vessel was gone about three years, at the end of which time I found myself once more in my native town. I sought the cottage in which I had previously resided, hoping that my mother was still living there. But I found the place deserted, and on inquiring of some of the neighbors, learned that my mother had remained upwards of a year after my departure, in the old homestead, grieving for my departure. She had found out from some of the ship owners in New Bedford, that I had gone to sea, and waited a long time, hoping that I would write to her. But as a whole year went by without bringing any news of me, she became almost frantic with grief, and seemed to be gradually losing her reason. One day she left the house with a bundle in her hand, and when the neighbors inquired concerning her intentions, she commenced to weep and wring her hands, saying that she was going to look for her long-lost son. They saw her take the road to New Bedford, and since that time she had never been seen or heard of again, in the village.

"Such was the story they told me, and you can judge of the effect which it had upon my mind. I plunged into the most degraded society, and drank deeply of the wine cup to drown sorrow; so that in a few months all my hard earnings were spent, and I was forced to take to the sea again. It was then that I shipped in this vessel, the Plymouth, and came among you as messmate. I have now given up all hopes of ever again meeting with my mother, unless it be in the land of spirits, after my death."

Such was the story of Jack Ratlin; and weeks after, when our vessel arrived at Boston, I had almost entirely forgotten it. But certain incidents which I am now going to relate, recalled it again, and that very forcibly, to my recollection, about eighteen months afterwards. After having left the Plymouth, I had shipped in a sperm whaler; but not being satisfied with the usage I received on board, I took the liberty to desert her when she arrived at her first, port in Talcahuna, ten months afterwards. I remained here for nearly ten weeks, earning a few reals daily by serving in a Chilian schooner, plying up and down the coast. At the end of that time, as there was no other chance, I shipped in another whaler, then lying in port. Scarcely had I leaped over the bulwarks on first coming on board, than my eye lighted upon the well-known countenance of my former shipmate in the Plymouth, Jack Ratlin. He was walking up and down the quarter deck, issuing, now and then, some orders, in a sharp tone, to the men forward, who were employed about the windlass.

As soon as he saw me, he ran up, and despite his dignity as second mate of the vessel, shook me cordially by the hand, and inquired after my health. He then informed me that shortly after leaving the Plymouth, he succeeded, through the the influence of one of the ship owners, in obtaining the birth of second mate on board the Rochester, which was the name of the vessel in which I now had shipped as a foremast hand.

"You'll find me a good officer, Tom," said he; "although, perhaps, the men think I'm a little quick-tempered."

"No doubt of it Jack—no doubt of it," said I, as I bundled forward with my chest and valise.

We had not been out from Talcahuana but a few weeks, when I was also inclined to think with the rest of my shipmates, that Jack Ratlin, although he had been quiet enough as a foremast hand, was quick tempered as second mate.

He treated me well enough, but the greater portion of the men had cause to complain of his conduct toward them. There was one individual in particular among the crew whom he used like a dog. This personage was a pitiful looking specimen of humanity, about fifty years of age, called Brooks. His eyes were sunken, his cheek wasted, and his brow wrinkled as with care. He always kept by himself, and would never eat anything at meal times but a little hard bread and some water. He was evidently half an idiot, for he would sometimes walk about the decks, moaning and wringing his hands, while his eyes would have a strange vacant stare. He never seemed to take pride like the rest of us in making himself look neat, although he was far from being filthy.—His garments were generally clean, but always ragged and never seemed to fit his attenuated figure.

This poor fellow was the butt of the crew, and I pitied him from the bottom of my heart. Sometimes I would see him sitting all alone in some obscure part of the ship eating his solitary meal, while the tears were streaming down his hollow cheeks. Whenever he was told to do anything, instead of executing the command, he would stand and look about him with a bewildered stare. It was at such times that the wrath of Jack Ratlin would become aroused against the unfortunate fellow, and he would deal him a blow or a kick. To this abuse, however, he would only respond by clasping his hands together and uttering a strange, plaintive moan. One night, presuming upon our former acquaintance, I took the liberty of remonstrating with Ratlin in regard to his behavor toward the poor wretch.

"Tom," said he, "do you know what makes me so hard upon that fellow? I will tell you. It is because there is a look about him which always makes me think of——"

"Buzz! bang! crash! Down keeled our ship on her beam ends, and away went the main top-gallant mast. We had been struck by one of those sudden squalls so common off the coast of Japan.

"Clew up top-gallant sails! let go topsail braces fore and aft!" yelled Ratlin. The men flew to obey the order.

"What in——! are you about? Go there and help the men clew up the top-gallant-sails!" roared Jacks to Brooks, who was standing close to him trembling from head to foot. The man did not stir. Enraged at this, Jack caught up a iron belaying pin and struck him on the head. He uttered a low moan and fell heavily on the deck. Jack now repented of what he had done and as the squall by this time had passed to leward, he ordered some of the men to convey the body into the cabin. I was one of those who obliged the order, and helped to carry the body into the state room, and lay it out upon a sofa. As the light fell upon his features it was to be seen that they were deadly pale, while a small stream of blood was trickling from a wound in the temple, which had been inflicted by the belaying pin.

The eyes fell upon us with a fixed look, which there was no mistaking—it was the icy stare of death.

"Good God!" groaned Jack, "he is dead!—Yet—oh, no! no! it cannot be that I have really murdered him! Perhaps he may recover; this heavy jacket alone is enough to stifle the man."

While uttering these words, the second mate had been engaged in divesting Brooks of his jacket. He had already disengaged the sleave of the right arm, when something was heard to drop from one of the pockets to the floor. Jack picked it up, and on examination, discovered it to be a small locket containing a likeness of himself. He instantly tore the shirt from the back of the corpse; the supposed seamen was a woman. He lifted the right arm, and looked at it closely. Four blue marks the impression of teeth, were perceived just above the elbow. Ratlin uttered a wild cry, and sank insensible on the deck. By these marks he had recognized the figure before him as the corpse of his own mother.

I shall now merely add that it was subsequently discovered, upon further investigation, that the mother of Jack Ratlin, having disguised herself in seamon's apparel, had shipped in four different vessels, (previous to entering the Rochester at Talcahuana,) for the purpose of hunting up her long-lost son. It is not very probable that she would have undertaken so wild a project had she not been affected with a slight derangement of her mental faculties, caused, no doubt, by the sudden disappearance of her son. The lapse of time had so changed the countenance and form of the latter since she last beheld him, (a mere boy of fifteen) as to prevent her from recognizing him in the person of the second mate of the Rochester. Her disguise, as well as the alterations which time and sorrow had wrought upon her countenance, likewise prevented Jack Ratlin from identifying his mother with the person of the haggard-looking seaman. I shall conclude by adding that the matricide is now the inmate of a mad house.

A WOMAN'S WIT.

A little romance was enacted in this city a short time ago, the details of which we were so fortunate as to obtain. A gentleman who resides on Prospect street has a wife who, for some months past, has gradually become imbued with idea that her lord is recreant to his vows. A note which she intercepted confirmed her in her suspicions, and his movements were watched with a secrecy and cunning known only to jealous wives. She ascertained where the frail one lived who had estranged her husband's love from its lawful object, and succeeded in renting a room in a house directly opposite, representing herself to be a deess-maker. From this point of observation, she saw enough to convince her that her faithless spouse was a constant and welcome visitor at the house across the way, whose reputation was not at all questionable. By the promise of a liberal reward, she induced a daguerrean artist to remove his apparatus to her room, and to follow her directions without asking questions. Wondering what deed of horror he might be called upon to daguerreotype, the artist prepared to obey her commands. She ordered him to place his instrument so as command the front door of the house opposite, and to be prepared to take an impression at a moment's notice. He did as he was requested, and for many long hours, two anxious faces might have been seen peering from the window, and the artist's camera pointing grimly and relentlessly at the door of the opposite house.

The next day when the naughty husband entered his own house, his wife advanced towards him, looking unusually sweet and cheerful (in fact, he thought he had never observed her looking so charming before) and presented him with a daguerreotype, saying she had been at considerable pains to obtain it, regretting that it did not do the subject entire justice, and ending by begging its acceptance with one of her sweetest smiles. Thinking his dear little wife had been getting her miniature for him, and recalling his disloyalty with an ugly spasm of the heart, he proceeded to unclasp the case which contained, as he supposed the features of the loving and confiding creature before him. The first glance disclosed a house which looked astonishingly familiar; the second revealed to his petrified gaze the form of himself, standing on the steps with his hand upon the door knob; and gazing sheepishly round as if fearful of detection. His head swam, the infernal miniature danced before his eyes, and falling upon his knees, the wretch frantically besought her forgiveness. 'Tis said that room presented a fearful scene. There were reproaches, entreaties, threats of separation, supplications, mingled with a considerable quantity of hysterics and tearing of hair. We are informed that the affair was at length adjusted, and that he has become an exceedingly meek, attentive and obedient husband.—*Cleveland Democrat.*

A Printing Office Anecdote.—A young English lad, just 'come over,' became an apprentice in a printing office, to 'learn the trade.' When learning the letter boxes in the 'case,' he asked the printer's 'devil,' a mischievous young scamp, where the E box was. The 'devil' pointed him to the L box. After having studied over the 'case' long enough to know all the 'boxes' of the alphabet, the foreman asked him to 'go over' them, naming each letter-box, the juvenile John Bull did so, and got them all right except E and L.

'You've got those two mixed up,' remarked the foreman.

'Well,' replied the young Englisher, 'hi asked that party (pointing to the 'devil,') where HE was, and 'e pointed 'is finger to HELL!'

The foreman gave the 'devil' a sharp look, and he grinned satanically.

In a jolly company each one was to ask a question. If it was answered the proposer had to pay a forfeit, or if he could not answer it himself, he paid a forfeit.

Pat's question was:

'How does the little ground squirrel dig his hole without showing any dirt about the entrance?'

When they all gave it up, Pat said:

'Sure, do you see, he begins at the other end of the hole.'

One of the rest exclaimed:

'But how does he get there.'

'Ah,' said Pat, 'that is your question; and you can answer it yourself.'

As a soul in heaven may look back on earth and smile at its past sorrow, so even here, it may rise to a sphere where it may look down on the storm that once threatened to overwhelm it.

From the Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

London, Friday, May 14, 1859.

The first Austrian campaign is over. The plan to follow up the invasion of Piedmont by a rapid march to Turin was baffled by the unexpected arrival of the French, and the rising of the rivers, while the low country was artificially inundated by the cutting of the dikes. The Austrians, with their traditional slowness, lost all the advantage of being the first in the field, and seemed to forget that the snow melts every year in Spring on the Alps and increases the body of the waters. They are now fast retiring. They have given up the line of the Sesia and will scarcely await the French within the boundaries of Piedmont. Francis Joseph, who, in the first instance, snubbed Baron Hess for his cautious plan of campaign, which was to remain around Piacenza and to accept the battle under the cannons of the fortress, has now lost his confidence in the more daring plan of Gyulai, and will, in a few days, set out with Baron Hess to supersede Gyulai in the command. The continuous rain and the retrograde movements have considerably damped the military ardor of the young Austrian officers, who thought they might within a few days destroy the Sardinian forces and occupy and plunder Turin. The halo which surrounded Radetzky's army will soon be dimmed, which was artificial from the very first, and especially manufactured by the German journals. Napoleon has taken the command, and is hailed by his soldiers with enthusiasm and by the Italians with complete madness. If he succeeds in his maiden campaign, and makes a generous use of his victory in favor of Italian independence, he will secure the throne for his dynasty. If beaten, he is lost. With such heavy stakes, we shall soon hear of a great pitched battle, probably within a week.

Russia solemnly denies any alliance with France. Still, from her evasive expanation, we may infer that she has bound herself to watch Austria and to keep Prussia in awe in case she should espouse the cause of Austria. The Czar is not prepared for a great war, but he may easily, by hostile neutrality, paralyze an Austrian army and the Teutonic enthusiasm of Germany. His first and principal object is the emancipation of the serfs, which has already progressed so far that it cannot be postponed any longer without endangering the public peace.

As regards England, as was said lately by a very influential man, Lord Derby is at least for non-intervention; Prince Albert for intervention in favor of Austria; and Lord Palmerston for intervention in favor of France. The elections gave a good opportunity to the boroughs and counties for expressing their wishes for complete non-intervention and honest neutrality. As to internal affairs, the Conservatives have gained about twenty seats and are still in a minority of about sixty votes in full Parliament. Still, they have consolidated their party by stupendous bribery. Lord Derby subscribed £20,000 for the election, the Duke of Northumberland £25,000, each of the three new peers £10,000, and some £30,000 more were furnished by the other members of the Carlton Club. It is, however, a great question whether the Liberals will be able to defeat the Ministry, which clings to office, and cannot be ousted but by a vote of want of confidence. Now the Liberals are not united; the Radicals hate Lord Palmerston still more than they hate Lord Derby, and the split between Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston is not yet healed.

We hear from Turkey that the agitation in Bosnia and Bulgaria is on the increase, and an outbreak may soon be expected. The Sultan has increased his army by an additional 20,000 men along the Danube; but he has no good officers. Omer Pasha is jealous of every rising man; and the stolidity of the Turks prevents them from making the proper use of the foreign officers in their service.

What is in the Wind?

A special correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from this City under date of May 19th, gives the following. This may or may not be a *canard*, but as Mr. Forney himself is writing some rather singular articles now-a-days, the information communicated may have its significance:-*Phil. News*

"Some three weeks since, Hon. S. A. Douglas spent almost an entire night at the house of Mr. Forney, in Philadelphia, discussing the course to be taken as to the Charleston Convention—Mr. Douglas arguing in favor of going into that convention and submitting to its action, whilst Mr. Forney declared that he would have nothing to do with it, and would fight any one nominated by that convention, even Douglas himself. Mr. Douglas finally asked what he (Forney) would advise him to do; to which Mr. Forney said that if he was in his (Douglas') place, he would go to Chicago and announce himself as a candidate for the Presidency, in the same manner that town constables in the Western towns announce themselves for office, and pay no attention whatever to the convention; and let a convention meet and nominate a Vice President to run with him, and trust to the result.—Douglas' opinion all the way through was, that it was his best course to go into the Charleston Convention and abide its results.

"Forney declared that he was going to fight the Republican party and Administration party, considering (he said) both of them the essence of corruption, and feels sanguine that he will draw the Democratic party back with him. He also stated that the reason that their wing of the Democracy did not nominate a ticket at Altoona was that they were afraid of the exhibit they would make next October. He was afraid that the majority of the party would stick to the regular nominees, and would not give them over fifty thousand votes, when he knew that there were three times that number in the State sympathizing with their principles."

Irish Denial.—An Irish boy, who was trying hard to get a place, denied that he *was* Irish.

"I don't know what you mean by not being an Irishman," said the gentleman who was about hiring him; but *this* I know, you were born in Ireland."

"Och, your honor, if that's all said the boy, "small blame to that. Suppose I had been born in a stable, would I have been a horse?"

A Country Lady on Virtue.—A correspondent of the Vincennes Sun, writing from Olney, a small village in Illinois, says:

"I asked an old lady of the church in confidence, if she really thought a dis-virtuous woman would become virtuous by joining the church She jerked her cap-border, adjusted her 'specs, and said, 'yes, if the pesky men would let her alone!' and I believe she is right.'

A conceited coxcomb asked a friend what apology he ought to make for not being one of a party, the day before, to which he had a card of invitation. "Oh, my dear sir," replied the wit, "say nothing about it; you were never missed."

Every delay of repentance is a cheat upon ourselves.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, JUNE 10, 1859.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

People's State Convention.

The Convention of the People's Party which assembled in Harrisburg on Wednesday last, placed in nomination Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York County, for Auditor General, and Gen. WM. H. KEIM, of Berks County, for Surveyor General. Mr. Cochran was nominated on the 9th ballot, Hon. Francis Jordan being the next highest candidate, on several of the latter ballots. There is no doubt but that Mr. Jordan would have been nominated, had he permitted the use of his name at an earlier day—he only having finally consented, after many earnest solicitations from his friends in various parts of the State, some six weeks before the Convention met, and after the most of the leading men in our ranks had committed themselves in favor of others. As it is, we think he did remarkably well, in coming out second best. So far as Mr. Jordan is concerned, we think it is for his interest that the choice has resulted as it has, as it places him in the line of precedence for the Governor's nomination next fall, and his friends all over the State will make a vigorous effort to secure him that position. He ranks second to no man in the State for honesty, integrity and talents, and would make a Chief Magistrate of whom the State might well be proud. Here's for Jordan for Governor in 1860!

Mr. Cochran, the candidate for Auditor General, is an excellent man, and will make an officer of the first class. He was the candidate for Canal Commissioner in 1856, and legally elected, but cheated out of the office by the frauds in Philadelphia, as proved in the case of Mann vs. Cassiday, when the latter was ousted from the District Attorneyship, and Mann declared legally elected. Next to Jordan we preferred Cochran.

Gen. Keim, our candidate for Surveyor General, was elected, last fall, at the special election in Berks County, to Congress, by some five or six hundred, over the Buchanan candidate. He is one of the most popular men in the State.

No one doubts the success of this ticket by a majority of at least 30,000.

MILITARY PARADE.

The military parade on Monday last, at Bloody Run, came off finely. There were four companies on the ground, the Bedford Riflemen, Cumberland Valley Blues, Bloody Run Independent Blues, and Hopewell Riflemen. The whole body, officers and men, were as fine a looking set of men as could be found anywhere, and some of them were quite proficient in military manœuvres. In the afternoon, they were marched to the hill back of town, and were kept there for several hours. Of their marches and countermarches, forming of hollow squares, rifle and musket drills, &c., we are unable to speak, as the Major mounted guard about 100 feet on each side of the battalion, which forced spectators, including printers, reporters, and many other poor devils, on each side of the hill, where they could only see the tops of the *s-o-l-d-i-e-r-'s* heads. *That* Major has retired on his laurels, and could never again be elected, when young America, that was on the ground, comes to form volunteer companies.

A great many persons were in town, the hotels were all crowded, good order pretty generally observed, and things passed off pleasantly, as things generally do, in Bloody Run, which is so celebrated for its hospitable citizens.

Capt. A. J. Sansom, was elected Brigade Inspector. We have not been able to ascertain who were elected to the other offices, but we believe Lemuel Evans was elected Brigadier General; Alexander Compher, Colonel; Sam'l B. Tate, Lieut. Colonel; B. F. Horn, Major.

1st Lieut. Thos. Lyons, was elected Captain of the Bedford Riflemen, in place of Capt. Sansom, 2nd Lieut. Wm. Keeffe, was elected 1st Lieutenant, and Corporal W. P. Mower was elected 2nd Lieutenant.

The *Gazette* talks a great deal about whites marrying negroes. This is something we are totally opposed to, but if that paper has some Locofoco friends that it is afraid will marry negroes, we do not blame it for talking so much about it. Another thing; we cannot blame it either as it is aware that about three fourths of those that marry negroes, belong to that party, or are the children of those who do. Probably the editor, when he was in Illinois for a few months, conducting an abolition paper, got acquainted with that celebrated individual who was "in the wood pile."

The Virginia election, has resulted badly for the Locofocos. They have elected their Governor by a greatly reduced majority. The opposition have gained a congressman, and some four independent Locofoco, candidates have been elected over the *regular* Locofoco nominees.

SEVERE FROST.—On Sunday morning last, we had one of the severest frosts ever experienced in this neighborhood so late in the season. The fruit has been somewhat injured. The peaches, cherries and grapes in some parts of the County have been considerably hurt, whilst the apples have not been very much injured.—The grain,—wheat, rye and corn, have suffered but little. In the gardens, the early vegetables, and plants have been injured to some extent.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—We notice that in many of the Counties preparations are making for the holding of Agricultural Fairs, the coming fall. If our people do not wish to be behind the age in agricultural matters, they had better be commencing the necessary preparations for an exhibition of the agricultural products, and mechanical ingenuity of the County.

METHODIST MINISTERS EXPELLED FROM TEXAS.—All the preachers of the M. E. Church (North) except two, have been driven out of Texas.

There's Democracy and liberty for you! Why shouldn't the members of that Church in the North belong to the party which is controlled by the Southern Locofoco politicians?

CENTRAL BANK.—We learn from the Hollidaysburg Register that the Central Bank of Pennsylvania at that place, suspended last week, but on last Tuesday it opened and was redeeming its paper in small quantities. There is general confidence in its complete resumption.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSITE.—Messrs Reed, Rupp & Schell, have opened a Bank of Discount and Deposite in Bedford. We have no doubt that an institution of this kind will pay well in this place.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1859.

To Inquirer and Gazette:—The People's Party assembled in State Convention at Harrisburg yesterday and made the following nominations. Auditor General, Thos. E. Cochran; Surveyor General, General Keim. Every county in the State was represented, and the best of feeling prevailed. D. J. CHAPMAN.

IT DON'T TAKE—The letter of that "degenerate son of a noble sire." Locofocoism may make all they can out of Jim Clay's letter. All the old admirers of his noble father despise the apostate son.

We call attention to the Card of J. Selby Mower, Esq. Business entrusted to his care will be attended to faithfully.

Read the Foreign News. The allied powers have gained the first battle. Bloody work may be expected for some time to come.

Several visitors have already arrived at the Bedford Springs.

CAMERON FOR PRESIDENT.

With but few exceptions the American-Republican journals of Pennsylvania, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, take ground in favor of the nomination of Hon. SIMON CAMERON as the anti-Democratic candidate for President, and from present indications he stands a very fair chance for nomination by the National Convention. In such an event he would rally to his support the active and enthusiastic young men of the Opposition party, and the toiling masses of the iron-bound old Keystone, and carry our flag in triumph through the contest, by a majority unprecedented in the political history of this State. Our own views are too well known to need repetition, and we allude to the subject now simply for the purpose of introducing to our readers the following well-timed article from the *Much Chunk Gazette*, an Opposition paper of aknowledged ability and influence. That journal says:—

We heard the remark made during the last year, that as Pennsylvania has furnished decidedly the weakest and most unprincipled man who has ever occupied the Presidential chair, the Republicans of other States would hardly trust another Pennsylvanian, and for this reason they would not agree to the nomination of Gen. Cameron or any other Pennsylvanian.—Now this very fact that James Buchanan is just the man we Republicans contended he was in 1856—only much *meaner* and *worse*—is calculated to strengthen a candidate on *our* side. Pennsylvania *is* entitled to a President of the United States. The present incumbent is not, and never was, the choice of the people of Pennsylvania, but he secured the vote by means of the then existing division in the ranks of the Opposition and by the united vote of the deadliest enemies of Pennsylvania—the Free Traders and Slave drivers of the South. Since his inauguration—since he has taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States, which instrument he has since violated time and again, he has confirmed all our predictions of 1856, that he has no sympathy or respect for Pennsylvania, and never had a "single drop of democratic blood in his veins." No, James Buchanan is not a Pennsylvanian.

Is it unreasonable now to ask that we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, who did in 1856 solemnly protest, and work, and vote against this imbecile tool of Slavery, James Buchanan, should have the chance to present a candidate for the Presidency? We think not.—Every reasonable Republican must admit that we are more directly interested in the enactment of a Protective Tariff, and the protection of free labor in States and Territories, than the people of any other State in the Union. Republican principles are calculated to benefit Pennsylvania more than any other State, and unless Pennsylvania interests are respected, it may be doubtful whether the State can be carried in 1860. But, let the Republican party of other States resolve to consult the party of Pennsylvania, and for once to respect the opinions of our Representatives in National Convention, and our word for it, the 27 electors will be secured. Gen. Cameron, we believe, is *the* man for Pennsylvania. His nomination would at once settle the question as to this State. We could then safely send our champions out into other States as Missionaries—we were going to say to Jersey, but with Cameron as our candidate it wouldn't be necessary. He would carry every Northern State, with very good chances for Missouri, Delaware and Maryland.

For the Inquirer.

WATERSTREET, Pa., May 30, 1859.

MR. OVER:—Shakspeare once wrote, "there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

In the latter part of last winter, a few of the young men of this neighborhood concluded that this "tide" in their "affairs" was about to flow, resolved to be led on by it to Pikes Peak. When the time arrived for their departure, all abandoned the adventure, except Mr. Wm. H. H. Ralston, eldest son of Robert Ralston, Esq., of this village. About the middle of March, he bade his friends and acquaintances adieu for a time, and, with a light heart, and bright prospect of being amply rewarded for all his toils, he started for the land of gold.—He proceeded on until he reached Atchison, where he joined a company bound for the golden Peak, and, after supplying themselves with the necessary implements, provisions, &c., they commenced their journey over the plains.—When they arrived at Fort Kearney, Mr. Ralston wrote to his friends here, that their prospects were still bright; but, after traveling about four days more, they met about fifteen hundred men on their way back to the settled countries, in a lamentable state of destitution. Young Ralston and his comrades being assured by them that "all is not gold that glitters," resolved to go no further; and, in a letter to his father, after his return to Fort Kearney, he says: "Many who had spent much of their time in the gold regions of California, had prospected the whole country, and fully satisfied themselves that there is no gold at Pikes Peak—not even the usual signs—and that it is a humbugging scheme, set afloat by a number of land speculators along the Missouri river, to direct the tide of emigration thither, and to deceive the unwary and credulous, and had left, chagrined that they had been made the dupes of speculators' infatuations." And now, Wm. Ralston is desirous that all who may be affected with the gold mania may be made acquainted with the facts, and remain in a better country, and give no credence to any enticing reports they may see in the newspapers, and go there only to meet with disappointments.

SATTER.

RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS.

There was a great gathering of Lecompton editors from Western Pennsylvania at Pittsburg two weeks ago. They had been summoned there as United States Jurors. Bigler was also there to give them instructions. The purchase was so plain, that many editors were ashamed to admit that they were of the craft. Brother Traugh, of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, was there, of course—his last paper is evidence that he received fresh instructions from head quarters.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

CAN IT BE TRUE.—We have been credibly informed by several gantlemen, that *Hon.* Wm. Bigler has sent into this county, packages of *franked envelopes*, to be used as the persons having them in possession may see proper. A number of these envelopes have been used, thus cheating the Post Office Department out of the amount of postage it should in justice receive for conveying their contents over the post roads. This is but a small specimen of the *economy* practiced by the leaders of the Buchanan faction. To make up for such losses to the Department, it is fair to suppose that another effort will be made to tax the people—the outsiders—with a five cent postage. It is also fair to suppose that Bigler has extended his franking operation to every county in the State—making the sum total saved to the faithful, quite an object—though not any more honest than manufacturing bogus three cent pieces. —*Ib.*

SUCCESSFUL SUIT FOR FREEDOM BY A WHITE GIRL.—A most interesting suit was completed on Saturday in the Fifth District Court, Judge Eggleston presiding. It was the case of a suit for freedom from slavery, the plaintiff being a white girl, sixteen or seventeen years of age, with a complexion bordering on the brunette, named Alexina Morrison, and the defendant, a slave dealer of Jefferson City, named James White. The girl, about a year and a half ago, ran away from White's slave yard, where she had been several months, and was protected by some citizens of Carocton who she informed that she had been kidnapped from Arkansas, and sold into slavery, though she was born free and of white parents. An appeal to the Jefferson Parish Court was made but the jury did not agree on a verdict, and the venue was changed to New Orleans. The trial in the Fifth District Court occupied three days, chiefly employed in the efforts and arguments of counsel on both sides in regard to the admission and rejection of evidence. For the plaintiff the chief testimony was that of scientific gentlemen, that there was an absence about her of evidence of African descent. As for the defendant, the principal evidence was narrowed down to the single bill of sale, which he produced from a person in Arkansas, who was not present. The Judge's charge to the jury was excepted to by defendant's counsel, from beginning to end. The jury deliberated but a few minutes, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

The slavery influence is certainly getting very bold when it will thus daringly seize a perfectly white girl, and attempt to consign her to slavery But it is a great institution—so long live the twin sisters, slavery and democracy.

A SHOT IN THE FLOCK.—We wonder if the following Paixhan shot, from the 'Notes from the Plymouth Pulpit,' by Henry Ward Beecher, hits anybody in all this region round about? We hope not. Mr. Beecher said:

'There is sitting beforetme in this congregation now two hundred men, who stuff their Sundays full of what they call religion, and then go out on Mondays to catch their brother by the throat, saying: 'Pay me that thou owest; it's Monday now, and you needn't think that because we sat crying together yesterday, over our Saviour's sufferings and love, that I am going to let you off from that debt, if it does ruin you to pay it now.'

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE FIRST SEVERE CONFLICT.

THE AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK.

DEATH OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., June 4.—The steamship City of Washington, which left Liverpool on the 25th ult., and bound to New York, has been intercepted off this point by the Associated Press' News Yacht.

Her news is of great importance, as announcing the first important blow in Italy. The Allied and Austrian forces have met, and the latter been defeated.

The battle between the Austrians and the Allies took place at Montebello. The Austrians were 15,000 strong, and made the attack. After a severe engagement, they were obliged to retreat. The Allied army lost 700, while the Austrians' loss is estimated at 2000. A number of Austrians had been captured and taken prisoners of Marseilles.

The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet; prices were somewhat easier, but there is no change reported in the quotations. Breadstuffs were dull, and Provisions steady. On the London 'Change consols closed at 97¼a92.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

The battle of Montebello took place on the 21st of May. The Austrians, who were commanded by Gen. Stadion, attacked the posts of Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers. They were driven back by Gen. Forey's division, after a furious combat, which lasted four hours.

The Allies carried Montebelle, but did not pursue the Austrians.

Two hundred of the Austrians, including a colonel, were captured and taken to Marseilles.

The Austrians were 15,000 strong. They lost 2000 men. The Allies lost 700; among whom were many officers.

The Austrians account of the battle differs widely from the above. The actual force of the French is not stated. It is reported, however, that it numbered 6000 men, besides a regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

PASSAGE OF THE SESIA BY THE SARDINIANS.

A bulletin issued by the Sandinian Government announces that the extreme left of the Sardinian army under Gen. Baldini, had forced a passage over the river Sesia, putting the Austrians to flight.

Gen. Garibaldi had entered Gravellona with 6,000 men for a revolutionary purpose. Gravellona is on the Sardinian side of Lake Maggiore.

General Garibaldi has made forty-seven more prisoners.

It was rumored that six Englishmen-of-war had entered the Adriatic sea.

THE LATEST.

REVOLUTION IN LOMBARDY—DEATH OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

Revolutionary movements are reported in Lombardy.

The King of Naples is dead, and Francis I has assumed the Government of Naples.

ENGLAND.

The British Admiralty has formally invited tenders for the carriage of a monthly mail to and from Australia via Panama.

A general meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company had been called to sanction the agreement with the Government and to issue £600,000 of new capital.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that France adheres to the abolition of privateering, and the principle that 'the neutral flag covers the enemy's goods.'

The Paris Bourse closed firm, and threes were quoted at 65f.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO WON BY NAPOLEON III—THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO WON BY NAPOLEON I.

The first battle is at last fought between the French and the Austrians in Italy. By the steamship City of Washington we have telegraphic news from Cape Race that on the 21st of May the first struggle took place, and was won by Napoleon III, at Montebello, where the French under Napoleon I, defeated the Austrians fifty-nine years ago, just after he had crossed the Alps; and, what is worthy of remark, neither of the Napoleons was at the battle, but in its vicinity.

That a battle was won by the French on the 21st ult., there can be no doubt, for on this point the French, Sardinian and Austrian accounts agree. We have not yet received the details of the battle, but the French represent the Austrians as fifteen thousand strong where the fight took place, and the troops of Napoleon as only six or seven thousand men, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry, at the same time stating that the Austrian lost from 1,500 to 2,000 men, besides 200 prisoners, whilst the French lost 600 or 700, many of whom were officers. The prisoners were sent to Alessandria, and some of them had arrived at Marseilles. The Austrians were the assailants, and the fight occurred in this way.

It appears that General Stadion, an Austrian officer of distinction, with a strong force attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, and was repulsed by General Forey's division after a sanguinary combat of four hours. The allies carried the heights of Montebello, but did not pursue the retreating Austrians. The Austrian account mitigates the defeat by stating that General Stadion pushed forward by a forced march a reconnoitreing body of troops toward Biglis and Montebello, but after a hot fight with a superior French force, retreated behind the Po in perfect order.

Montebello is on the extreme right of the French lines, close to Parma on the east, and not far from Lombardy to the north. It is nearly in the direction of Milan from Alessandria, and a little less than half way, the whole distance being only sixty-five miles. It would seem, therefore, as if the French were pushing on their right to strike at the capital of Lombardy.

While these operations are going forward on the extreme right, we learn that the left of the Sardinian army, at the Northwest, under Chialdini, one of the Italian revolutionary leaders of 1848–9, had forced a passage over the Sesia, near the Austrian frontier, and put the Austrians to flight, while still further west and North, at the very foot of the Alps, on the very extreme of the allied lines Garibaldi had entered the town of Gravellona, on the Piedmontese side of the Lake Maggiore, which separates Piedmont from Lombardy, with 6,000 men, intending to enter the Austrian dominions in order to kindle the flame of revolution: and from Berne, in Switzerland, we learn that revolutionary movements are reported in Lombardy, and no doubt the Swiss strongly sympathize with the revolutionists against their ancient enemy, the House of Hapsburg. Garibaldi was therefore, where the Swiss, Austrian and Sardinian frontiers meet.

From this news it would seem that the Austrians are now nearly driven back over the Ticino into their own territory, whither the French would be sure to follow them.

General Gyulai had removed his headquarters back to Garlasco, almost on the very frontier of Lombardy, and in a straight line between Alessandria and Milan. It is quite evident that the Austrians are gradually retreating to their own strongholds The Austrian General, as if desperate, had ordered the Sardinians to give up their arms on pain of being shot.

Meantime Prince Napoleon was with a force at Leghorn, in Tuscany. It was rumored that six English men of war had entered the Adriatic, but as they are neutral, the news does not seem to be of much importance, even if true.

By this arrival the first victory in favor of the French is the great and important fact, and that against odds, which shows that the Gauls have not degenerated since the elder Napoleon led them from victory to victory over the Austrian hosts.

It is a curious historical coincidence that the battle of Montebello was the first fought by the troops of Napoleon I. after crossing the great St. Bernard in 1800. It was one of the bloodiest and fiercest ever fought. In disparity of numbers the resemblance is also remarkable. Napoleon I. had then only 16,000 men, two-thirds of whom were new soldiers, who had never seen a shot fired; and with these he was to arrest the desperate march of an army of 120,000 veteran Austrians. It was necessary for him to divide this little band to save it from being cut to pieces before he could receive reinforcements. With characteristic rapidity he moved from point to point through Lombardy; with lightning glance his eagle eye perceived the movements and combinations of the enemy under Melas. He knew that a great and decisive battle must soon take place, for Melas was rapidly concentrating his army from all points. To Lannes and Murat he issued the following brief but remarkable order:

"Gather your forces at the river Stradella. On the 8th or 9th at the latest, you will have on your hands 15,000 or 18,000 Austrians.—Meet them and cut them to pieces; it will be so many enemies less upon our hands on the day of the decisive battle we are to expect with the entire army of Melas."

The prediction turned out true An Austrian force of 18,000 strong advanced and posted themselves strongly on the heights of Montebello, with batteries planted upon the hill sides which swept the plain. It was of the greatest moment that this body should be prevented from combining with the other vast forces of the Austrians. Lannes met them with only 8,000 men. Yet they rushed on the foe with a shout of enthusiasm. Their ranks were swept with a storm of grapeshot. Said Lannes, "I could hear the bones crush in my division like glass in a hailstorm". For nine hours—from eleven in the day till eight at night—the carnage continued. Again and again the mangled columns of the French rallied to the charge; and it was not till three thousand of their men lay dead on the field that the Austrians broke and fled, also leaving three thousand dead behind them, with six thousand prisoners.

Napoleon, hastening to the aid of his General, arrived just in time to see the battle won. He rode up to Lannes, surrounded by the dying and the dead, his sword dripping with blood, his face blackened with powder, and his uniform soiled and torn by the long strife. Napoleon smiled in silence, but did not forget the heroism of Lannes, whom he afterwards created, from this battle field, "Duke of Montebello"—a title which has descended to his family to this day. It was the same hero who had before saved the fight on the terrible bridge of Lodi, when the French were mowed down by the Austrian cannon like grass, and Napoleon's Generals said it was impossible to advance. "Impossible is not French," said Napoleon, as he seized a standard and rushed forward, shouting, "Follow your General."

Lannes, however, was the first to cross the bridge. He dashed past his leader, plunging his horse into the very midst of the Austrian ranks, and grasped one of their banners. At that moment his steed fell dead beneath him, and half a dozen swords glittered above his head. With Herculean strength and agility he extricated himself from his fallen steed, leaped upon the horse of an Austrian behind the rider, plunged his sword into the body of the rider, and hurled him from his saddle. He fought his way back to his followers, having slain six of the Austrians with his own hand. The bridge and the battle were won. For this deed of terrible energy Napoleon promoted Lannes on the spot.

The battle of Montebello was not without its influence on the immortal victory of Marengo, which was fought immediately after. There 20,000 Frenchmen, under Napoleon, met 40,000 Austrians, including 7,000 cavalry and 200 pieces of cannon, which irresistibly swept Napoleon's troops before them, till Dessaix, so anxiously expected with his reserve of 6,000 men arrived, and charged when the battle was deemed lost. The tide was turned. The Austrians were overthrown with terrible slaughter. Twenty thousand men of both sides lay dead on the field. Dessaix, the greatest general Napoleon ever had, was among them. The First Consul wept, and said the battle was dearly bought.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE OFFICERS IN THE WAR.

The telegraph tells us that an unusual number of officers fell on the side of the French in the recent battle of Montebello, and the inference has been drawn from this fact, that the French officers in that action must have exposed themselves with uncommon audacity under the inspiration of the near presence of the Emperor. It is quite probable that this may have been the case; but the fatality in question may be accounted for, perhaps, in a less romantic manner, by the consideration that the French officers are more signally distinguished on the field of battle by their uniforms than the Austrians. The Austrians long ago abandoned the use of the epaulette, which has always been the "shining mark" that death, like slander, is supposed to love, and which the French insist upon retaining. The Austrian officers formerly went into action wearing white cloaks, which marked them out conspicuously among the grey coated masses of their men, but the fearful execution done upon them by the Sardinian riflemen in the war of 1848–9, led the Government to discard this garment also; and no officers are now so well amalgamated with their men in appearance before the enemy as the Austrian. The French officers in comparison stand out in as clear relief upon their companies as did the scarlet coated and gold laced British captains in the days of our own Revolutionary war.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE MASSACHUSETTS AMENDMENT.

The Democratic presses which are crying out against the recent amendment of the Constitution of Massachusetts, says the Detroit *Tribune*, are quite oblivious of the fact that the unfaltering Democratic State of South Carolina adopted a law three years ago in reference to naturalization, *precisely similar*—in fact that the Massachusetts bill is almost a literal copy of the South Carolina proscription. Nobody deemed the Democracy of the nation responsible for the action of a single State, except so far as that State was a type of the society and government aimed at in the Cincinnati platform—which it undoubtedly is. The Dred Scott decision is there the great text-book of law and morals, resulting in an oligarchy only one remove from a monarchy, and infinitely meaner and more detestable. But we do not hold the Democratic party of the nation responsible for the South Carolina law, though it is clearly as responsible as the Republican party of the nation is for the Massachusetts enactment. But we apprehend the same plea will not hold with reference to the provision inserted in the Organic Act of Minnesota, by the Democratic members of the U. S. Senate, to prevent foreign born residents from voting on the formation and adoption of the State Constitution. The bill was passed by Congress in the session of 1856-'57. As it came from the House of Representatives, (then in the hands of the Republicans,) it authorized all persons to vote on the fundamental law under which they were to live, who had been permitted to vote under the laws of the *Territory*—including foreign born residents who had been two years in the United States, and had declared on oath their intentions to become citizens. When the bill came to the Senate a Democrat from North Carolina, (Mr. Biggs) moved to insert the following:

"Provided, That only citizens of the United States shall be permitted to vote at the election provided for by this act."

The vote on the Biggs' amendment was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Biggs, Broadhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Crittenden, Evans Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Geyer, Green, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Tenn., Mason, Reid, Rusk, Slidell, Thompson of Ky., and Thompson of New Jersey.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Bright, Cass, Collamer, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foster, Hale, Jones of Iowa, Nourse, Pugh, Seward, Stuart, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Weller, Wilson and Wright.

For the Amendment—Democrats 22; Americans 4; Republicans 1. Total 27.

Against the Amendment—Democrats 12; Republicans 12. Total 24.

Here was the Democratic party of the nation, by its authorized representatives, recorded as voting by a large majority against the right of foreign born citizens to have a voice in the formation of their fundamental law—a right previously conferred upon them by the people of the Territory. The single Republican who voted with the majority (Mr. Foote of Vermont) subsequently changed his vote and assisted in having the obnoxious amendment expunged, as it was on the motion of Mr. Hale of New Hampshire. The truth is the Democracy love foreigners just as a drayman loves a horse, and their toleration of foreign voters is measured precisely by their ability to get work out of them. Where they are strong enough to get along without them, as in South Carolina, they cripple their political power by amending the naturalization laws. Where they apprehend an apostacy from the pro-slavery faith, as in Minnesota, they elbow them out of the public councils. Of course the category of meannesses would not be complete without charging Know-Nothingism and proscription upon the Republicans.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

REMARKABLE RACE BY RAIL—STAKES $275,000.—From L. D. Rucker, superintendent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, the Cleveland Leader obtains the following particulars of an exciting race, in which the steeds were iron horses and the stakes greater than have ever been known on any track. Mr. Rucker had the facts from John D. Campbell, Esq., superintendent of the M. S. and N. I. R. R. One day last week, as the eastward bound express train reached Laporte, Indiana, a passenger stepped off while the engine was being replenished with wood and water, and walked back and forth on the platform, and continued to walk until the whistle sounded. The train [illegible] aboard [illegible]. A few minutes after the train had gone a station man saw the pedestrian, and going up to him, asked, in a surprised tone:

"What the —— are you doing here?"

The man started, opened his eyes, and looked around bewildered. The fact was, he had been fatigued and dropped asleep while walking. Rousing himself he asked:

"Why! Where am I?"

"Where are you? At Laporte."

"Where's the train I came on?"

"That left ten minutes ago."

"Ten minutes ago and left me! I must go on that train. It is a question of life and death with me. Can you get me to it? Have you got an engine here? Where is the Superintendent?"

The section master had an office near by, and the two went to find that official and to procure an engine. The traveller stated his case—he must go on—could not delay—and offered the officer $250 if he would put him on board the train. The strange demand and strange offer caused the station master to hasten to do what he could. The fire was not out in the engine that had drawn the train to that point—the bargain was settled—a draft given on N. York for the $250, and in ten minutes the traveller started, with an engine to overtake the flying express. After rushing on for thirty or forty miles some connection gave way about the engine. The engine was stopped—the engineer

found the difficulty, and in a very few minutes had a wooden pin whittled out and fitted to supply the deficiency. With this on they flew. The train had of course many miles the start of them, and despite the wooden pin the engineer crowded on steam and tore through the country at a fearful rate. Thirty miles of the distance past was run in 27 minutes, but the engagement was that they should overtake the train, and do it they must, and do it they did, but not until more than one hundred miles had been run, and they were approaching Toledo. Having at length overtaken and stopped the train and hurried on board, the traveller went eagerly to a berth in the sleeping car, and took therefrom a carpet-bag containing $275,000. His treasure was safe—none had molested it, and dismissing his faithful courier, he went on his way rejoicing at the success of his perilous and exciting adventure.

Damage from the Frost.

DANVILLE, N. Y., June 6.—There was a heavy frost in this vicinity on Saturday night, killing all the garden vegetables, corn and potatoes. It is also feared that fruit of all kinds has been cut off.

BUFFALO, June 6.—The severe frost of Saturday, in this vicinity, destroyed the fruit and potatoes, and is feared doing much damage to the other crops.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 6.—There was a heavy frost throughout the northern part of Ohio, on Saturday night, and the wheat crop was badly injured or destroyed, and corn, grapes, and potatoes frozen.

DANVILLE, N. Y. June 6.—A heavy and disastrous frost prevailed in the vicinity on Saturday night, killing the growing corn and potatoes, and all garden vegetables. It is feared that the various fruits have also been cut off. The loss, it is anticipated, will be very heavy.

BUFFALO, June 6.—This city and vicinity were visited by a severe frost on Saturday night, destroying the fruit and potatoes, and it is feared doing heavy damage to the other crops. Accounts from the country report the frost as very heavy in some places this morning, and the crops, it is feared, are much injured.

CLEVELAND, June 6.—There was a heavy frost on Saturday night, and the wheat crops throughout Northern Ohio, were badly injured or destroyed.—The corn, grape, and potatoe crops were also frozen.

THE LATE COLD SPELL.—We exceedingly regret to learn that the last two days of very cold weather have had a very deleterious effect on the young and growing grain crops. A gentleman from East Liberty has made quite an extensive examination of many orchards, &c., about there, and his accounts are quite gloomy. Of a large variety of peaches examined, nearly all are mortified—their growth completely stopped. Cherries, grapes, apricots, and other growing or ripening fruits, have also been damaged. Some of the grain has also suffered extensively. We hear from Allegheny, from many German vintners, that $10,000 will not begin to cover their losses in their graperies.—*Pittsburg Evening Chronicle of Monday.*

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!

☞A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, nowever, that, after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific—its efficacy being universally acknowledged by the entire medical faculty. As further proof, read the following from a lady—one of our own citizens:

NEW YORK, October 15th, 1852.

This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburg. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms; I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well. The public can learn my name, and further particulars, by applying to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhatten place, or to E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and and Monroe streets.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburg, Pa. All other vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of*

May 27–1m. FLEMING BROS.

FITS! FITS! FITS!

Persons laboring under this distressing malady will find Dr. Hance's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits. These pills possess a specific action on the nervous system; and although prepared especially for the purpose of curing Fits, they will be found of especial benefit to all persons afflicted with weak nerves, or whose nervous system has been prostrated or shattered from any cause whatever. The dyspeptic patient, whose stomach has lost the power of duly converting food into a life-sustaining element, is relieved by a single course of the extraordinary pills. The gastric fluid re-acquires its solvent power, and the crude nutriment which was a load and a burden to the sufferer, while his digestive organization was paralyzed and unstrung, becomes under the wholesome revolution created in the system, the basis of strength, activity, and health.

Sent to any part of the country by mail, free of postage. Address Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. Price—one box, $3; two, $5; 12 $24.

May 27–1m.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

May 27–1y.

See advertisement of Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

☞We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. William Weisel, Carriage and Wagon Maker, at Charlesville, Colerain Tp., in this County. He is a good workman and deserves to be encouraged.

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., by Elder B. A. Cooper, Mr. JACOB GRUBB and Miss MARGARET DOTSON, both of Clearville, Bedford County.

D. REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.

Banking, RUPP & SCHELL,
and Dealers in Exchange,
Bedford, Pa.

DRAFTS bought and money promptly sold. Collections made, Deposites solicited. Remittances promptly made.

References:
Hon. John Mowry, Bedford, Pa.
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Esq. " "
Bunn Raguet & Co. Somerset, "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
J. W. Curley & Co. Balt., Md.

June 10, 1859.

J. SELBY MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Bedford, Pa.,

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

Office on Pitt Street one door West of the "Union Hotel."

June 10, 1859–tf

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. John Lyon,
J. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M., } Principals.

THE summer session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 1st of July 1859.

It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community.

The spacious brick house, adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Watson has been secured for the purpose of the Academy.

A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.

TERMS: $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER: $6 English branches, $7,50 Classical do. &c.

June 10, 1859.

NEW BANK!
NEW RAIL ROAD!!
AND
NEW SHOE AND VARIETY STORE!!!

FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER have just returned from the East, *another time*, with a splendid lot of

SHOES,

of every kind, particularly Women's and Children's summer ware,

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

ALSO,

DRY GOODS, containing a general assortment.

ALSO,

GROCERIES, and in their *variety department*, are contained a little of every thing. Call and see prices and qualities.

CALICO at 4 cents a yard for instance, and every thing else in proportion.

P. S. all kinds of produce, taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

June 10, 1859.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
HOUSE AND LOT.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises, on Tuesday the 12th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, a HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND situate in Juniata tp., Bedford County, on the road leading from Schellsburg, to Buena Vista, said lot containing two acres, adjoining lands of John Gillespie, Jonathan Feichtner and John Mullin, all cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house thereon erected, being the late residence of Catharine Thomas deceased. Terms, Cash. Any information desired in regard to the premises, can be had by calling on the subscriber residing near Buena Vista, or John P. Reed, Bedford.

JOHN McCREARY,
Adm'r of the Estate of Catharine Thomas dec'd.
June 10, 1859.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

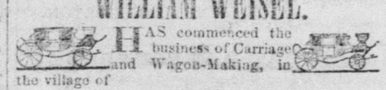
BY virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 9th day of July A. D. 1859, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all Deft's right, title and interest in and to one tract of land containing four hundred acres more or less, about 150 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story dwelling house, double log stable and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Jacob Cypher, Jacob Eicher and others, situate in Liberty township, Bedford County.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Fisher and to be sold for Cash.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford.
June 10, 1859.

Carriage and Wagon-Making,
WILLIAM WEISEL.



HAS commenced the business of Carriage and Wagon-Making, in the village of

Charlesville, Bedford Co. Pa.

Attention will be given to Repairing, Painting and Trimming. Work will be put up in the best and neatest styles, and at moderate prices. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

Charlesville, June 10, 1859.–z

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to report a distribution of the money due from the estate of Thomas Keeffe, dec'd, as shown by the account of G. H. Spang, Esq., administrator of the estate of Thomas Keeffe, who was one of the Executors of the last will, &c., of John Keeffe, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford on Friday the 24th day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
June 10, 1859. Auditor.

TO BUY
GOOD SHOES CHEAP,
OF ANY STYLE AND QUALITY,
CALL ON OSTER & CARN,
No. 1 Cheap Side.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, on reasonable terms, about One Hundred and Eighty Acres of Good LIMESTONE LAND—about 3 miles west of Bedford about One Hundred and Twenty-Five Acres cleared and under good fence, the blance well timbered. Title warranted. For particulars call on the subscriber, at Bedford.

SAMUEL CARN.

June 3, 1859.–c

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the Estate of Christena Fluke, late of South Woodberry Township dec'd; all persons indebted to said Estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber, living in said Township.

HENRY FLUKE,
June 3, 1859–f Adm'r.

WM. M. HALL

HAS resumed the practice of Law. Office on Pitt Street two doors West of Hafer's Hotel.

June 3, 1859.–d

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office.
April 8, 1859.

NEW SUMMER GOODS!
CHEAP
FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

OSTER & CARN, respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they are now receiving a large and beautiful assortment of seasonable new STYLES, FRENCH, ENGLISH and

AMERICAN DRY GOODS,

Embracing all the novelties in LADIES Dress Goods, Shawls, &c., of the season, together with a choice selection of FRESH GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Which they guarantee will compare with any other assortment in BEDFORD, in PRICES, and exceed many in taste, design and quality; and which they are determined to sell as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST, for CASH or PRODUCE.

They call special attention to their large assortment of SUPERIOR Philadelphia made LADIES, MISSES and CHILDRENS FINE SHOES.

Call and see them, they will speak for themselves. They invite every person to call and see their GOODS, if for nothing more than to note their PRICES, compared with other stores.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS: A liberal credit to persons of undoubted standing, when desired, who will be required to settle their accounts promptly, either by cash or note, on or before the 1st day of every January.

Bedford May 27, 1859.

BLOODY RUN RAIL ROAD!
FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER'S DEPOT,
AT THE
SHOE AND VARIETY STORE.
EXAMINE THE LIST OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds and descriptions, prices, sorts, sizes and conditions. Don't believe the wonderful *auction* Stories you hear.

Some excuse must be given for selling higher than we do.

EXAMINE THE LIST:

Coffee, best quality at 12 do. 15,
Sugar crushed at 15.
Syrup, best golden,, 75 per. gal.
" good quality at 50 cts.
Rice, 7 cts.
Chocolate 25 cts.

Every thing else at corresponding prices including Teas, Alspice, Pepper, Essence of Coffee, Cheese, Raisins, Figs, Dates, Preserves, Pickles, Cattle Powder, (insured,) Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths, Stationery of every kind, including Copy Books, Envelopes, Writing Paper, &c., Shoe-fixings; including Binding, Tacks, Pegs, Thread, &c, Brushes, Baskets, Bed Cords, Brooms, Buckets, Mats, Ink,

Gloves, Stockings, Hair Brushes, Shirt Collars, bosoms, Neck-ties, Clocks, Hats, Caps, Fans, Suspenders; in short, Every thing but Dry Goods, and even some of them.

ALSO,

the best variety of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

Try the PRICES.

May, 20, 1859.

WAR IN EUROPE!

NAPOLEON the Third is bound to revenge his uncle, and

REED & MINNICH,

are determined to sell their large and splendid stock of

NEW GOODS,

at prices far exceeding in cheapness any yet offered the people of Bedford,

THE LATEST STYLES,

of fashionable DRESS GOODS, for ladies and gentlemen, will be found at their store.

THE BEST QUEENSWARE

adorns their shelves, which they propose to sell particularly low.

THEIR GROCERIES,

such as Sugars, Teas, Coffee, &c. &c., cannot be surpassed in excellence or cheapness.

REMEMBER

these things and call at once at REED & MINNICH'S where you will not fail to find whatever you wan in their line of business.

May 20, 1859.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON & CO., Philad'a, Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

☞DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?
DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION?
DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF YOUR NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT ENERGY?
DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?
DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.–zz.

BUY
THE
WAMSUTTA PRINTS.

They are the Best Calicoes yet offered to the Public for the money.

WHOLESALE AGENTS
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & Co.,
NEW YORK.

April 22, 1859.–3m

HOPEWELL HOUSE,
HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN'A
JOHN B. CASTNER,
Proprietor.

May 6, 1859.–1y.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store

KEEP IT BEFORE
THE
PEOPLE!
THAT CHEAP SIDE IS STILL
NOT TO BE OUTDONE.

EXTRAORDINARY inducements to CASH and PROMPT SHORT TIME BUYERS.

Spring prints, and Lawns, new and beautiful, from	6 cts. up.
Muslins, Brown and Bleached, from	6 cts. up.
Ginghams and Challis De lains, from	10 cts up.
Men's and Boy's wear, from	12 cts. up.
Linen Pocket HDKFS, and STOCKINGS, from	6 cts. up.
CHILDRENS SHOES, from	12 cts. up.
Ladies Shoes and Lace Boots, from	62 cts. up.
" Fine LASTING GAITERS, from	87 cts. up.
GOOD COFFEE, from	12 cts. up.
Prime NEW ORLEANS N. O. Sugar, at	10 cts.
Refined WHITE CRUSHED, at	12½ cts.
Bright Molasses and Syrups, from	12½ cts. up

and many other GOODS, too numerous to mention, at GREAT BARGAINS.

Call and examine for yourselves.

OSTER & CARN.

Bedford, May, 20, 1859.–2m.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY 18TH DAY OF JUNE, NEXT.

The following described Real Estate viz: a Tract of Land, in West Providence Township, adjoining lands of David Sparks, Peter Barndollar's heirs, Isaac Meixsell and others, and containing about 25 acres, about 3 acres cleared, and the balance well timbered. Terms cash.

M. M. PEEBLES,
Administrator of Andrew Shuby, dec'd.
May 27, 1859.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Echart Horn, late of Juniata Township, Bedford County, dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said County to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

DAN'L B. HORN,
JOHN A. BURNS.
May 27, 1859. Executors.

BLOODY RUN HOTEL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
WM. DIBERT, Proprietor.

HIS TABLE will always be supplied with the best the market affords; the BAR will contain the best of Liquors, and his STABLING, which is large, will be attended by a careful hostler.

May 27, 1859.–3m.*

WOOL WANTED.

WE will pay cash or Merchandise for any quantity of clear washed wool.

May 27, 1857. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c., for sale at this office.

CANCER CURED.

WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS OR LOSS OF BLOOD.

Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Scrofula, Ulcers, &c., cured in a short time, without the knife, by

Dr. MACNICHOL,
(*Colleague of the late Dr. Lounsberry, Dec'd.*)
No. 50. North FIFTH Street, below Arch, Phila.

The remarkable success which has attended the treatment of Cancers, Tumors, &c., by *Dr. MacNichol*, for a number of years past, has attracted the attention, and in many instances has secured the hearty approval of many eminent Physicians in Philadelphia, who are no longer willing to risk the dangers and uncertainties of *cutting*.

Cancer can be Cured!—if properly treated and promptly. A great majority of the cases of Cancer, can be effectually cured. The numerous patients, from every section of the country, who have been cured under this method of treatment is a guarantee of its superiority over every other known system.

Those who may be afflicted with these diseases, and desire further information or advice, will please address *Dr. MacNichol*, when they will receive prompt attention and a Copy of Phamplet, on the treatment of Cancers—free of charge.

White Swelling, Hip Disease, Scrofulous and Malignant Ulcers, Diseases of the *Mouth* and *Throat*, Ulcerations of the *Bones*, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, and all diseases of the *Skin*, permanently cured, and proper remedies sent—carefully packed—by Express to any part of the country.

In every case a plain description of the disease is required. Address, DR. MACNICHOL, No. 50 North 5th. St., PHILAD'A. Proprietor and Manufacturer of Dr. Lounsberry & Co's Celebrated *Imperial Depurative*, the best and most reliable Family Medicine of the Nineteenth Century, for the cure of all diseases originating in Impunities of the Blood.

Jan. 28, 1859.–3m.

OLIVER C CLARK, SAMUEL M HALLER

O. C. CLARK, & CO.,
FLOUR, FEED, GROCERY,
AND
Produce Store,

(*Centre Street, next door to Lutheran Church,*)
CUMBERLAND, Md.

A well selected stock is now open, and offered to families and country dealers, consisting of Family, Extra and Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Corn and Rye Chop, Shorts, Ship-stuff, and Bran, New Orleans, Porto Rica, Muscavado and refined Sugars, Golden and S. H. Syrups, Molasses, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Black Tea, Java and Rio Coffee of the best quality. All kinds of Spices, Pickels in barrels and jars, Candles, Soap, Mackerel, and Herring, Water, Sugar, Soda, Edinburg, and Ginger Crackers, Peaches, Strawberries, Pine apples and Green corn, put up in can, expressly for family use. A choice lot of LIQUORS, consisting of Wines, Brandies, Rum and Whiskey, selected with care. Tobacco and Segars of various brands, with a variety of other articles usually found in Stores.

Additions to the stock will be frequently made, so as to keep up a general assortment; all dealers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of grain and country produce bought for cash, or in exchange for goods.

April 8, 1859.–1y.

DR. M'LANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated
Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of

FEVER AND AGUE,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa.

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.–zz.

AN excellent article of Hair and tooth Brushes, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable. To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the weak machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞One dose of two tea-spoonsful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrence of bilious attacks while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor. ☞Mix Water in the Mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

The Liver Invigorator

Is a great scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as it by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver*.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Bedford by Dr. B. F. HARRY, and retailed, by all Druggists.

June 11, 1858.–zz.

MORE THAN 500,000 BOTTLES
SOLD IN THE
NEW ENGLAND STATES
IN ONE YEAR.

THE RESTORATIVE OF PRO. O. J. WOOD, for restoring hair perfectly and permanently, has never yet had a rival, volume after volume might be given from all parts of the world and from the most intelligent to prove that *it is a perfect Restorative*; but read the circular and you cannot doubt; read also the following.

☞THE HAIR.—People have for centuries been afflicted with bald heads and the only remedy, heretofore known, has been those abominable wigs. By a recent discovery of Professor Wood these articles are being fast dispensed with, but a great many persons still patronize them, because they have been so often imposed upon by Hair Tonics of different kinds. To all such persons we earnestly make the request, that they will try once again, for in Wood's Restorative there is no such thing as fail. We know of a lady who was bald, who used the article a short time, and her head is now covered completely with the tiniest and most beautiful curls imaginable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly falling out, which it restored in greater perfection than it ever had been before.

It is also without doubt one of the best articles for keeping the hair in good condition, making it soft and glossy, removing dandruff and has proved itself the greatest enemy to all the ills that hair is heir to.

It is the duty of every one to improve their personal appearance through some may differ in regard to the ways of doing it; but every one will admit that a beautiful head of hair, either in man or woman, is an object much to be desired, and there are no means that should be left untried to obtain such a consideration.—*Woman's Advocate*, Philadelphia.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO—Gents: As I have been engaged in selling your Hair Restorative the last season for one of your local agents (R. M. Hackinson,) and having experienced the beneficial effects of it myself, I would like to obtain agency for the State of Ohio or some State in the West, should you wish to make such an arrangement, as I am convinced *there is nothing equal to it in the United States, for restoring the hair.* I have been engaged in the Drug business for several years, and have sold various preparations for the hair, but have found nothing that restores the secretive organs or invigorates the scalp as well as yours, being fully convinced that your restorative is what you represent it to be, I would like to engage in the sale of it, for I am satisfied it must sell.

Yours truly,
S. T. STOCKMAN.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co—Gents: Having realized the good effects of your Hair Restorative, I wish to state, that finding my hair growing thin, as well as gray, I was induced from what I read and heard, to try the article prepared by you, to promote its growth and change its color as it was in youth, both of which it has effected completely.—In the operation I have used nearly three bottles.—Yours &c., JAMES FRANCIS.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

And sold by all good Druggists.

Jan. 14, 1859.

GOWQUA MATTINGS.

WE have just received a large lot of prime quality Mattings—4-4 and 5-4 check and plain white. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 27, 1859.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Agricultural.

From the American Agriculturist.

Making Fence Posts Durable.

All posts will rot, sooner or later, and no method will put off the period of decay very long. Yet something can be done. Charring the lower end before sitting it, is not labor lost, although it must be remembered that the charring process often cracks the timber, and so allows the moisture to penetrate the post and thus induce decay. Boring small holes near the ground, and filling them with salt once a year, is sometimes recommended. Perhaps the salt thus introduced, and diffused through the wood, may retard decay, but we cannot, from theory or observation, vouch for such results. Coating the lower end and six inches above the ground with coal-gas tar answers a good purpose, and is, we think, the cheapest and most effectual'

A correspondent suggests soaking the lower ends in a solution of blue vitrol, (sulphate of copper)—all that will dissolve in water—and says that this has been used with success on shingles, spouts, bean-poles, and wood in other forms exposed to the weather. We do not understand the chemical action of such a fluid, but it may be good for fence-posts for aught we know.

NOT TOO LATE TO PLANT CORN.—The prospect of better prices for farm produce should lead every one to get in all the crops possible the present year. It is by no means too late to plant corn during the first week in June.—Some good farmers purposely delay their principal corn planting until the last of May or the first of June. Their experience has taught them that, as a general rule, corn planted June 1st is as forward by the end of July, as that planted May 10th. They say, that when planted late, the ground is warm and quickly germinates the seed, and starts it at once into vigorous growth, and that it will soon overtake and go ahead of the early planted. They also argue that one hoeing is saved by the late working of the soil previous to planting, as a large number of weeds which have started, are then killed. This year it is safe to act upon this theory, where there is a spare plot that may be used. The quick growing varieties, like the King Philip, are most desirable for late planting, and for filling up vacant spots in that already above the ground. Of course it will not do to mix in the different varieties where pure seed is to be gathered.—*Ib.*

QUESTIONS ABOUT POTATO ROT.—For several years past my potato crop has been almost an entire failure. I had planted the same seed year after year, and on old ground. By reading, studying, and attending discussions, I was induced to try a different course. I procured my seed 15 or 20 miles distant, and planted without manure on dry pasture land, broken up in the Spring. When the potatoes were in bloom, I sowed broadcast on the tops three or four bushels of ashes, with one-tenth part lime, per acre, repeating it in six or eight days. This was done during damp weather. Another peice was old mowing ground broken up, with strawy manure applied in different ways. Both produced good crops, while many pieces in the neighborhood were nearly destroyed by rot.

We know the potato vine is a great absorber of moisture. When other leaves are wet, those of the potato are often dry. Now does not this absorbing power, which the potato possesses in so great a degree, cause a super-abundance of water at the bulb in wet, foggy weather, stopping the healthy growth of the tuber; and does not the action of the heat which frequently follows, produce the same effect that moisture and heat would on any other vegetable matter, viz: cause it to rot? Do not strong manures, by increasing the growth of the tops, extend the surface of the leaves, and consequently the absorbing power, and thereby increase the liability to rot?

On the other hand; if straw or coarse manures are used, which do not rot quick enough to force a rapid growth of tops, and increase the absorbing power beyond a proper equilibrium; or if old pastures are used, and the animal and vegetable manures do not exceed the mineral, does not the bulb keep pace with the top in growth, and need all the moisture absorbed by the tops in order to produce a healthy potato? Will not ashes and lime, sown on the leaves, make an alkali which, being absorbed by the leaves and carried to the roots, neutralizes or prevents the acetous fermentation, which otherwise would take place and destroy the potato?

OREN O. STEWART.

Lincoln Co., Me., 1859.—bl.

An exchange says, the best cure for palpitation of the heart, is to leave off hugging and kissing the girls.

If this is the only remedy, we, say, 'Let 'er palpitate!'

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Susan Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID DICKEN, Adm'r.
May 20, 1859. Cumberland Valley Tp.

NOTICE TO RETAILERS.

IN pursuance of an Act of Assembly, approved the 8th day of May, 1854, requiring the Treasurer of each county, to publish in each year, a list of all retailers of domestic and foreign goods, wares and merchandise—NOTICE is hereby given to retailers in classes, as directed by law, that the taxes must be paid to the county treasurer, on or before the 1st day of August, next.

	Class	License.
Bedford Borough.		
Oster & Carn,	13	10 00
A. B. Cramer & Co.,	13	10 00
Nicholas Lyons,	14	7 00
Reed & Minnich,	13	10 00
John Alsip,	14	7 00
Miss M. Fetterly.	14	7 00
Samuel Shuck & Co.,	14	7 00
Robert Fyan,	14	7 00
J. & J. M. Shoemaker,	14	7 00
Sarah E. Potts,	14	7 00
Isaac Lipple,	14	7 00
Colin Loyer,	14	7 00
Agnes Saupp,	14	7 00
John Arnold,	14	7 00
Wm. Hartley,	14	7 00
George Blymire,	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry,	14	7 00
Dr. F. C. Reamer & Co.,	14	7 00
A. Ferguson & Co.,	14	7 00
A. L. Defibaugh, E. H.	8	5 00
Bedford Township.		
John B. Furney,	14	7 00
John S. Ritchey Distillery,	4	15 00
Edward Huffman, Brewery,	5	15 00
Broadtop Township.		
John F. Lowry,	14	7 00
Colerain Township.		
A. C. James,	14	7 00
James & Barnhart.	14	7 00
Cumberland Valley Township.		
Jacob Anderson,	14	7 00
John May Jr.,	14	7 00
Daniel R. Anderson,	14	7 00
Thomas Grouden,	14	7 00
East Providence Township.		
John Nycum,	14	7 00
D. A. T. Black,	14	7 00
Lauderbaugh & Pea,	14	7 00
Harrison Township.		
Valentine B. Wertz,	14	7 00
John W. Smith,	14	7 00
Juniata Township.		
Wm. Keyser,	14	7 00
Hillegas & Mowery,	14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan.	14	7 00
Fred. Hilderbrant,	14	7 00
George Gardill,	14	7 00
Liberty Township.		
Lewis Putt,	14	7 00
John Cypher,	14	7 00
Steel & Entriken,	14	7 00
Jacob Fockler,	14	7 00
Londonderry Township.		
Jacob Devore Jr.,	14	7 00
Thomas J. Porter,	14	7 00
Monroe Township.		
Daniel Fletcher,	14	7 00
James R. O'Neal,	14	7 00
Napier Township.		
John Wayde,	14	7 00
Peter Hillegas Distillery,	4	15 00
West Providence Township.		
Jacob Barndollar,	13	10 00
James M. Barndollar & Son,	13	10 00
Thomas Ritchey,	14	7 00
Snake Spring Township.		
Nicholas Koontz,	14	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.		
B. F. Horn & Brother,	14	7 00
A. Bunn,	14	7 00
E. Statler & Son,	14	7 00
John E. Colvin,	14	7 00
John S. Schell,	14	7 00
A. J. Snively,	14	7 00
John Smith,	14	7 00
Miller & Blackburn,	14	7 00
Duncan McVicker,	14	7 00
St. Clair Township.		
F. D. Beegle,	14	7 00
G. B. Amick,	14	7 00
George Hinesling,	14	7 00
G. D. Trout,	14	7 00
John H. Schell,	14	7 00
Southampton Township.		
Kirk & Fletcher,	14	7 00
Wm. Oss,	14	7 00
Union Township.		
John Walter,	14	7 00
Middle Woodberry Township.		
Jacob Brenneman,	14	7 00
C. W. Ricketson,	14	7 00
G. R. Barndollar,	14	7 00
Abraham Bechhoefer,	14	7 00
South Woodberry Township.		
Piper & Scott,	14	7 00
S. R. Oster,	14	7 00
George Kauffman,	14	7 00
D. F. Buck,	14	7 00
D. Beegle,	14	7 00

SAMUEL DAVIS,
Treasurer.

May 13, 1859.–4t.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

including al the various fabrics usually found in a store, consisting in part of viz: Blue, Black, Brown and Olive French Cloths, Black, and Fancy Colored plain and and side Band Cassimers, Cassinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Drillings, Linens, Chamburgs, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Very handsome Spring Calicoes, Lawns, Challies, Robes, Barages, French and Lisle Thread Ginghams, Silks, Hoserv, Gloves, N. W. Collars, Cambrics, Swiss Muslins, Stella Shawls, Parasols, Mantillas &c.

CHEAP CARPETINGS

Rag, Listing, Venitian, Half Wool, also Floor Oil Cloths, various widths. Our stock of

BOOTS and SHOES

cannot be surpassed in the County for extent, variety and cheapness.

GROCERIES

Rio, Laguira and Turkey Coffee, N. Orleans, Crushed, Granulated and Clarified Sugars, New Orleans Molasses, Golden Syrups, Teas, Chocolate Oils &c.

Our stock is very complete, and we shall be happy to exhibit our goods to all who may favor us with a call, whether they wish to purchase or not. *To good and reliable purchasers our terms are as usual* viz: *prompt settlements, by money or note every January.* All kinds of Country Produce received for goods for which the highest price will be given.

May 6, 1859. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FRENCH BURR
MILL STONE MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand FRENCH BURRS of all sizes, and furnishes every article required by the milling trade. Complete satisfaction guaranteed for a very article sold. Millers who prefer the solid BURR, by giving 4 to 6 months notice, can have their orders executed at the quarries in France.

Address WM. H. KEPNER,
Harrisburg, P. O., Pa.

April 8, 1859.–6m.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subsubscriber on the estate of Henry Steckman, late of Monreo Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, Adm'r,
May 20, 1859. Bedford.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

DR. F. C. REAMER & S. J. WAY,

HAVING formed a partnership, in the DRUG and BOOK BUSINESS, will constantly keep on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine. viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hohensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historical geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolffs' Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Jan. 28, 1859.

NYCUM'S
IMPROVED CAST-IRON
CARRIAGE HUB.

THE undersigned believes that he has invented a cast iron carriage hub which far excels all others now in use, for strength, neatness and durability, and that it only needs to be examined, and its merits tested, to secure its universal approval and adoption. Indeed it is no longer an experiment, it having been effectually tried by the best judges in our country, and pronounced one of the

Greatest Improvements of the Age!

Several vehicles have been in use over two years with the Improved Hub attached, and the wheels are still as perfect as when they left the shop, the unavoidable wear excepted.

This is the only Cast Iron Hub ever invented sutable for light wheels.

This improvement is of such a nature that one or more spokes may be taken out changed or replaced without disturbing the other portion of the wheel Where a wood hub is used, if a spoke happens to become broken, it is necessary to cut the tire and separate the fellows, to get at the damaged part.—The wheel must be then recomposed, the tire re-welded and reset. All this involves a considerable pense and loss of time.

In the present Improvement the inner ends of the spokes are secured in an Iron Hub, which consists mainly of two shells fastenetted together with screws. By simply unscrewing the nuts and taking off the back shell, any one of the spokes may be removed or changed, and the hub again put together, leaving the wheel as solid and firm as ever, all WITHIN THE SPACE OF A FEW MINUTES.

This method of constructing Iron Hub Wheels gives them unusual strength.

LIGHTNESS AND NEATNESS,

besides obviating several other objections that have heretofore attended their use. The cost of manufacture is also greatly reduced.

The subscriber Agent for Bedford County, will dispose of Township and shop rights, on reasonable terms. WILLIAM O'NEAL Agent.

Feb. 18, 1859. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa

MR. SICKLES ACQUITTED!

AFTER a long and hard struggle at Washington City, Mr. Sickles has been acquitted, and I. M. SHOEMAKER & CO. have succeeded in getting their stock of goods, which is very large and cheaper than ever before sold in Bedford. Consisting in part of

Black and Fancy Silks, Lavella Cloths, Debaige, Challies, Ducals, Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Barege, Checks, Alpacas. Flannels, Shawls, Plain and Barred Cambricks, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Gloves, Mits, Collars, Ribbons, Muslins, Tickings, Checks; a large assortment of Mens' and Boys' Wear, from 12½ cts. up; Linens, Shirtings,

Black and Fancy Cassimere, Cloths, Hats and Caps, &c., &c., &c.

A large assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES,

cheaper than ever.

A good supply of Carpets, all colors and prices, single and double carpet chain, looking glasses, umbrellas, clocks, &c.

Also, A large assortment of

GROCERIES,

Such as Coffee, Sugar, Syrup Molasses, Tobacco, Segars, Essence Coffee, Spices, Dye Stuffs, Soap, Green and Black Tea, Shoe Blacking, Knives, Spoons, Candle Wick, Rice, Chocolate, Candles, Mustard, Whale, Linseed and Fish Oil, Buckets, Tubs, &c., cheap for Cash and Produce, and to punctual customers a credit of 6 months will be given. Thankful for past favors, we hope to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Remember the place, Anderson's Row, opposite the Gazette Office, is Shoemakers *Cheap Store.* So come on with your Tin and buy cheaper than you have ever bought before.

April 29, 1859.

FOR SALE
OR
EXCHANGE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS IN THE WEST:

80 ACRES in Brown County, Kansas, 3 miles west of Hiawatha, on the old St. Jo. road, and 18 miles from White Cloud on the Missouri River.—ALSO 80 ACRES, 15 miles west of Atchison, Kansas. These are fine rolling prairie lands within less than a mile of timber and running water. ALSO 40 ACRES well timbered, in Grant County, Indiana.

And the following lands in Bedford County:

ABOUT 50 ACRES, well timbered, in Cumberland Valley Township, 9 miles from Bedford, near to John McFerrans. ALSO 430 acres, timber-land, in Union Township, on Bobbs Creek, about 2 miles above Conrad's Saw-Mill. ALSO five-twelfths of a tract containing 265 acres and 148 perches of Broatop coal land.

ALSO 110 ACRES of first quality LIME STONE Land, a half a mile south of Bedford, known as the Vondersmith Farm, 100 acres cleared, a Never Failing Spring of excellent water, a tolerable barn, and small frame house.

ALSO 137 acres of prime LIMESTONE LAND in COLERAIN TOWNSHIP, five miles from BEDFORD, known as the COMPHER FARM; 90 acres cleared and well improved, and the balance EXCELLENT TIMBER.

WM. M. HALL.

Jan. 7, 1859.

Hummel's
Premium Essence of Coffee.

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by

OSTER, & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheap side.

June 18, 1858.

FOR SALE,
OR
TRADE.

A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs. Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly running stream through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council Bluffs.

ALSO,

334 acres in Story Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

113 acres in Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no. 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory

ALSO,

1280 acres land in Austin County, Texas, East of the Brazos River on the Texas central rail road which runs through the land. It is well watered being upon the head waters of Cypress creek.

ALSO,

320 acres in Comanche County, Texas, on Wiesers creek, 4 miles East of the Leon River, and on the line of the Memphis and El Passo rail road now in process of construction.

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 60 perches, with an excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-builings. The land is good—produces well, and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by, leading to Hollidaysburg, which, with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Nov. 12, 1858. O. E. SHANNON.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,

Drs. C. M. Fitch and J. W. Sykes

HAVE CONCLUDED TO REMAIN

PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,

And may be consulted at their office,

NO. 199 PENN STREET,

Opposite St. Clair Hotel PITTSBURGH.

AND may be consulted daily, (except Sundays,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all other CHRONIC COMPLAINTS complicated with or causing pulmonary disease, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affection of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complaints, etc.

DRS. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medicinal remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. With these they use MEDICAL INHALATIONS, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no curative effect when used alone,) and invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability upon any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation." For as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.

☞No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter.

March 18, 1859.–1y

A CARD.
Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.
Faculty.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Music, French, Botany &c.
Miss Mary Willams, Teacher of Composition, &c.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50
Ornamental	
Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.

For particulars, address the peincipal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

MRS. S. E. POTTS,

HAS just returned from the Eastern Cities with her usual stock of rich

Summer Goods,

Consisting in part of handsome Silk Robes, Lawn Robes, Barage Robes, Shawls, Lace Mantles, of every style, New Style Shawls; a large and splendid apartment of Spring and Summer Bonnets, of the latest fashion. Her stock is large, well selected, and, will be sold cheap to suit the times. Call and examine the goods, and judge for yourselves.

April 22, 1859.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living in Bedford Township, on the Estate of William Smith, late of said Tp. dec'd all persons indebted to the same are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL SMITH,
April 6, 1859. Executor.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County on the will of Abraham Richey, late of Snake Spring, tp., Bedford County dec'd, to the undersigned—that all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ABM. RITCHEY JR.,
JOB MANN,
April 29, 1859. Executors.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

August, 6 1858

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs Washabaugh & Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS,

Thrashing Machines, Ploughs, Apple mills, Cooking, ten plate, and coal stoves, sled and Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article,) oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

PLOUGHS.

Woodcock, Seyley and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS. Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will SELL LOW FOR CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

March 4, 1859.–1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

CHEAP CASH
AND
PRODUCE STORE!
Great inducements to Purchasers.

THE undersigned having purchased the Store lately owned by Samuel Brown, deceased, offers to the Public a large assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Boots and Shoes,* &c., &c., &c., at the lowest CASH PRICES.

His stock of goods is unsurpassed in every point of excellence, and purchasers need only call and see to be convinced that it is to their interest, to buy at his establishment for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

He will make the most advantageous sales, to purchasers, as immediate payments will enable him to make

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Those who wish to secure bargains should not delay giving him a call.

Store Room same as lately occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel. JOHN ALSIP.

March 4, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale.* Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm. Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.–tf.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of John Harcleroad, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, living in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON HARCLEROAD,
WILLIAM OTT,
April 22, 1859.–f Executors.

Estate of Rinehart Replogle, Dec'd.

THE subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of Rinehart Replogle, late of South Woodberry Township, Bedford County, dec'd, hereby give notice that letters testamentary upon said estate have been granted to them by the Register of the said County and all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make known the same without delay and those indebted are notified to make payment.

DAVID L. REPLOGLE,
JOHN L. REPLOGLE,
Residing in South Woodberry tp. Bedford Co.
May 6, 1859.–*

ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP

AGAINST THE WORLD FOR GOOD EARTHENWARE!—Liberal inducements made to wholesale purchasers. All orders addressed to Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pa., punctually attended to.

April 8, 1859.–3m. WM. KIRK.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College,
PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1855.
300 Students attending January, '58.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. HEYDRICK and T. C. JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs, of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK KEEPING,

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and through education of practical business man.

12 PREMIUMS.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities, for best Writing.

NOT ENGRAVED WORK.
IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for Full Commercial Course, $35,00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board, $2,50 per week- Stationery, $6,00—Entire cost, $60,00 to $70,00.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa

Oct. 1, 1858–2y.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that I have purchased at Sheriff's Sale, one lot of Tinner Machines, Hand Tools, Patterns, &c., also the entire lot of Stock and Tin Ware, in the Shop lately occupied by Abraham Herman—as whose property the same was sold.

I also hereby give notice that I have hired said Herman, and will hereafter carry on the Tinning business at the Shop formerly occupied by him, on Juliana Street. Notice is further hereby given that the Books of said Herman now belong to me, and any persons having accounts will please present them to Samuel Radebaugh, Esq., for settlement, &c., without delay

Feb. 25, 1859.–3m. SAMUEL BARNHART.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,
'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and pictur Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Ja.

May 22, 1857.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

de14 DANIEL BORDER.

A NEW Supply of Muslins, Calicoes, Ginghams, Drillings, Satinetts, Casimeres, Cotton, &c., just received and for sale cheap at J. & J. M. Shoemaker's Colonade Store.

March 4, 1859.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the firm name of Barclay & Garretson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, &c., are in the hands of B. W. Garretson, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

S. M. BARCLAY,
Nov. 5, 1858. B. W. GARRETSON.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

SURVEYING.

O. H. GAITHER will promptly attend to all surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Office on Juliana street two doors south of the Inquirer office.

Dec. 31, 1858.

HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS for 1859, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Dec. 1, 1858.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PINE Cider Vinegar just received—also mould Candles, Extra quality.

Oct. 1, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6, 1857.

AN excellent article of Hair and tooth Brush at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorant at Dr. Harry's Drug and F

Augst 6, 1858.

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and Dyott's pills at

JAYNE'S Wrights, Benn's Store.

Dr. Harry's Drug and

August 6, 185

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow. at Dr. Harry's